

BISHOP WARREN.

His Discourse Here a Week Ago.

A CRITICAL REVIEW OF IT.

What a "Theologian" Understands About the Subject of the Text Selected.—A Superficial Effort.

The press of the country is often so reckless in its praise of certain persons, that when we see and hear them for ourselves we feel much disappointed and chagrined. It is frequently the case in noticing actors and public lecturers that the reporters or editors write them up so highly, and praise them in a torrent of language so effectively that the public rushes to give audience only to be disappointed and annoyed. In this western country especially, I think that discrimination is lamentably absent, and public actors and speakers are many times announced with a flourish of trumpets to the discomfiture of persons of taste and culture. It arises, no doubt, from a charitable disposition to give them "a life" in the world, or a "good send off." It may be, however, that the writer may not be a just critic or good judge of the subjects or the abilities. I have frequently been led to expect great things from certain prominent persons through indiscriminate praise given even in well-conducted papers; and on hearing or seeing the parties so praised, have come away humiliated at least. I now make it a point to see and hear for myself, not believing all the false praise lavished on the speaker or actor, and thus am able to form my feeble judgment on him, and on the reports following.

I noticed in the papers of last week that the eloquent and learned Bishop Warren, a very prominent divine and great scholar, would preach in this city on Sunday last. His former efforts were alluded to as great productions of a master mind, and delivered effectively and eloquently. Of course no person should raise the rare opportunity to listen to the distinguished man. With a few friends I entered the edifice in good time on Sunday evening. I trust with a devout spirit and peaceful frame of mind, fully anticipating an edifying and erudite sermon, showing depth of thought and well-evolved principles, something new and old out of a rich treasury, like the householder of other times when he invited guests.

In the reading of the lesson by Bishop Warren I was surprised to hear him pronounce "parent" as if written parent, and Sileam as if written Sileam. They may be pardoned as localisms, but sound bad from a scholar. He gave for his text, Ephesians III, 14 to 21, but did not read them at first, leaving that until further on in his remarks. It was meant to be an expository discourse, and not a topical or textual sermon, I could see at once, for there is ground work for a dozen sermons on as many different subjects in the whole text. I like expository discourses, if they are ably handled. But I was much disappointed with the Bishop's effort. The introduction was certainly extraneous to the entire subject, and really had no bearing on it; and was very far-fetched and unnecessarily fanciful. He asked which of the Apostles was the Apostle of the Gentiles? Was it Thomas, the doubter, and then described him a little. Was it Peter? and described him. Was it John? and then depicted him glowingly. It was Paul, and lauded him up highly. Then as Paul was the Apostle beloved by the Methodists. Which of his epistles was the best? Was it the one to the Galatians? describing it. No. Was it the letter to the Romans? describing it. Was it the epistle to the Philippians? describing it. No. It was the Ephesian letter in which is his text. Quite a time was consumed in this inappropiate talk. Then he read a few verses of the text as far as the 18th verse, said he, I will give you a little Greek exegesis. I felt that we would have a treat in his science of interpretation. He said the word "that," in Greek, *hina*, should be rendered "in order that," and he emphasized those words most unmercifully and unnecessarily, with a number of platitudes we had heard a thousand times in our lives. There was no more Greek given us and no more exegesis, and that was really useless, for the word "that" read with emphasis is as expressive as "in order that." *Hina* may be defined "in order that," "to the end that," "so that," as well as "that," and the revised edition in the latter clause of the 17th verse gives it "to the end that," to break the monotony of too many that's, but they give it in the proper place to make it expressive.

There is so much in the verses of the text, in which Greek exegesis is needed, that it should have been given under that promise in an expository discourse. He might have told us first that the word "Ephesus" in the first verse is omitted; and it is supposed that this epistle was addressed to the Laodiceans rather than the former, but should have explained why it is said to be genuine now. No doubt it was a general letter to several churches, with a blank left in the first verse for the particular church to which one of the several copies would be sent. This would have been *apropos*, and better than the talk about Thomas, Peter, John and Paul.

Again, in the 14th verse, the words "of our Lord Jesus Christ" are not in the revised edition—being left out, as probably the interpolation of some meddling priest who could not show his real in the times of controversy, without forging and forcing the words into the text. Origen's text has the words, but Tischendorf's superior one has not. The omission of the words are important, as it now shows that the family (fatherhood or fatherhood) in heaven and earth receives its name from God, thus Paul bent his knees to the Father, father, from which every *patris*, literally fatherhood (or as in the revised margin fatherhood) in heaven and earth receives its name. In the original *patris* there is an etymological meaning which cannot be well or fully expressed in English, but "fatherhood" is the nearest correct.

We should have learned, too, by a good exegesis that "strengthened with might" or power in the 10th verse is not elegant—strengthened with strength, in other words. It might be rendered "powerfully strengthened." In the 17th verse "that Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith" is rendered by the best scholars, "by the faith," or

"through the faith," or "by means of the faith," which shows a nice difference from the authorized version. In the 10th verse, instead of "comprehend," it should be "apprehend," or "understand"—for we never can comprehend here the love of Christ which "passeth knowledge." In the last verse "glory in the church" should read "in the congregation." We have put a theological meaning to the word "church," which was not originally meant by the writers. And "throughout all ages, world without end," is not a correct translation; it is rendered by the revisors in the margin, "all the generations of the age of the ages."

The bishop fell short of making either a good expository discourse, giving us anything new, or even as much as the theme promised. His voice is good, and enunciation articulate; he has a number of set sentences peculiar to his system, which he has repeated many times on other occasions and are thrown out at ease; but his oratorical gestures, manners and tones, appear too much as "fastening display"—they are seen too palpably, and the little power that was in the words was lost in the attempt to "show off." He has a good choice, if not command of languages, and seems able to occupy time without much edification; but his appeals to the feelings are too frequent to be effective. As to an eloquent and deep sermon it was a failure, as to an expository discourse it was passable, but superficial. So thought.

THEOLOGIAN.

THE NEW YORK POLICEMAN.

The Pen Picture of "One of the Finest."

The more I see of the average New York policeman, the more I become saturated with awe. With the exception of the physicians, the police are the only persons in New York authorized by law to take human life. Like the knight errant of the middle ages, the New York policeman is, to all intents and purposes, not amenable to human law. The reader of Don Quixote will remember the amazement of the knight of the Sorrowful Figure, when that redresser of grievances was arrested for one of his numerous assaults and batteries. When the officers of the law undertook to read the capias to Don Quixote, that gentleman became very much enraged, and seizing the unfortunate minion of the law by the throat, he nearly choked the life out of him, exclaiming: "Don't you know, idiot, that knights errant are never arrested, no matter how many homicides they have committed?"

In other respects all likeness ends between the pair. Don Quixote was extremely thin. He spent many sleepless nights, and suffered innumerable privations, without getting any remuneration. The New York policeman gets more sleep than is good for him, and is never known to miss his meals, which are square ones, with all the corners on. Don Quixote is supposed to have befriended the poor, the helpless, and the unfortunate, while those are the class of people the policeman clubs, and the more helpless they are, the more he clubs them. There was only one Don Quixote—pronounced donkey haughty—but there are three or four haughty donkeys called policemen, in New York alone.

It is no wonder that the new policeman is a terror to the populace in general. He is rarely under six feet tall, and is stout and muscular in proportion. He takes a cold bath and practices with Indian clubs every morning. He is armed with the authority of the law and a nicky club, and has a 44 calibre six-shooter concealed somewhere under his blue coat and brass buttons, and as he is backed up by the authorities, he is as invincible as an iron-clad man-of-war when opposed by only a fleet of wooden vessels. He unites the physical brutality of Bismarck with the invisible spirituality of the pope.

The most annoying enemy of the New York policeman is the small, but lively street Arab. The policeman suffers more from the diminutive urchin than he does from the assaults of the robust burglar, just as the most annoying enemy of the elephant is not the lion or the tiger, but the swarms of stinging insects he cannot catch. To policeman, owing to his habit of strolling about at his own leisure, and catching his meals regularly, has almost lost the power of galloping, hence when the small boy places his thumb to his nose, and gyrates with his fingers, he is comparatively safe for "the cop," as he is called, can no more catch him than a cow can catch a mouse. Nevertheless, the policeman often tries, and it is one of the most amusing sights in the world to see a two hundred pound policeman with a club chasing a forty pound boy. Formerly the policeman had a playful custom of throwing their clubs at the small boys, but after a few fatal accidents it was discontinued, because the newspapers made such a racket about it. But occasionally, when there is a fire, or any excitement of any kind, the policeman gets even with the small boy, who stands with open mouth, looking on, unimpaired of the danger. Then it is, that under pretence of maintaining law and order, the big policeman sneaks up behind the doomed boy, hits him a gentle whack or two and drags him to the station. This is the proudest moment in the life of a New York policeman and forms a tableau never to be forgotten by the spectators.

It is a cold matter of fact that I have witnessed a dozen assaults on small boys by policemen, and in every instance the boys were doing nothing objectionable whatever at the time they were struck. In Texas, the policeman or sheriff is regarded as an ordinary mortal, and when he commits an unprovoked assault he is liable to be held to a personal responsibility with a shot-gun, but as I have already intimated, the people regard the brutality of the police as a matter of course. Like the case of the eel that was being skinned, this sort of thing has been going on so long that the New Yorker has not only got used to it, but, in fact, he seems to like it.—*Alex. E. Sweet, in Texas Siftings.*

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FROM SANPETE COUNTY.

Have Railroads a Divine Right to Rule?

THE CALIFORNIA SHORT LINE.

Right of Way—Railroad Policy—Two Manti Girls Led Away by the Circus.

[Regular Correspondence of THE HERALD.]

SANPETE COUNTY, Sept. 12, 1884.

There must be some act of Congress after 1873, the date of our Compilation of Laws that gives to railroad companies enlarged powers as to right of way, powers that seem, from a Constitutional point of view, to overlap the question of compensation and due process of law, of which law, if it exists, we are lamentably ignorant. I think there must exist some right for the *modus operandi* adopted by the railway company now extending from a point north of Freedom on to Salina and hence.

I cannot believe that what appears upon its surface a most glaring usurpation of right and justice would be practiced by parties who desire patronage, without some legal show or shadow of right.

THE CALIFORNIA SHORT LINE.

I see by the plate now on file here that only so much of the land, say a strip through a quarter section of 50 feet on each side of the track, amounting in some cases to 1 to 32, down to 50 parts of an acre, is all that is proposed to be paid for. The question of damages does not figure as to the agricultural facilities impeded and embarrassed, but the hindrance to agriculture rendered by these railroads passing through a farm are serious in many ways.

A PUBLIC NECESSITY.

A railroad, it is argued, is a public necessity. It is essentially a private one, so much so, that it is argued that its determined onwardness must not be impeded, nor obstructions of any sort be allowed. A costly appeal may be had to the District Court to appoint a commissioner to determine the question only of the condemning one's private land to a private company's use, the decision of which commission is final as to price, etc., but while these citizens' questions are going on, the company it is said can go on, they being good enough to pay a per cent of the commission.

Mr. Jacob Johnson has now the maps, plans and specifications as agreed on by the aforesaid California Short Line, of which his Excellency, Governor Murray, is president, and I see the attorney is authorized to settle with the much disturbed claimants in Moroni on the basis of the plans furnished him, of the quantity of land taken from each claimant by the railway company. The money is on deposit in this company to be paid out on the attorney's certificate order. If the terms of price are not agreeable the redress is the District Court—expensive—doubtful.

THE POSSIBILITIES.

If the vast possibilities of this and Sevier county are or can be utilized by the advent of this company I cannot but wish them success; the dormant wealth of Marysvale springs into active life.

THE FROST.

The frost blizzard did us so far as this year is concerned an irreparable injury; it was a "nipping and an eager air."

DEATH.

Yesterday at Spring City twenty-nine carriages followed the remains of Mrs. C. H. Johnson, aged 43 years, to the grave. She was the wife of a retired citizen, Peter Johnson. Once in a while, as in this case, we see great excellence cut down too early by the glittering scythe of Father Time. Even his visits seem always to be ill-timed and in this case pre-eminently so. She was a good woman; too good to spare from a world like this that needs so many repairs. The snow line came down low in the valley, and from my office door I can see the winter deposits of the needful, and that old bald-headed "Nebo" has donned his winter suit, his beautiful snow-white cap crowning fittingly his head. He seems a very "monarch of all he surveys."

SWEET PEACE.

seems to reign in all this region and only when we see the calendar of the District Court do we know that someone is in jeopardy of the law. So much does this "sweet peace" reign that a disciple of Blackstone said crime "seemed to be corroded," at least it was so far as he was concerned. His briefs were curtailed brevities without soul, wit or money.

SOME THINGS ARE FATAL.

A well dressed soldier. A beautiful pictured or real trapezoid seem to be fatal to some young girls' virtue. Two of the weaker sex of Manti were beguiled by some attendants of Sir-cus of Silver Plate fame as to leave home and friends for the precarious life of a mountebank. Guardians of their peace brought the erring ones back from Guinn. What is there so fascinating about these gents of spangles, paint and tights, that young girls are allured to paths and ways and depravity of most horrid impropriety.

Thousands Say So.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kansas, writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers; they give entire satisfaction, and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known, and will positively cure kidney and liver complaints, purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills every year. Sold at 50c a bottle, by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

A Walking Skeleton.

Mr. E. W. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and abscesses on lungs, and reduced to a walking skeleton. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles I found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite and a gain in flesh of forty-eight pounds." Call at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all lung diseases. Large size, \$1.

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Office of the Bank of Durham, Durham, N. C., May 10, 1884. J. S. CARL, Esq., President Bank of Durham, Durham, N. C. DEAR SIR:—I have to acknowledge receipt of \$11,950.00 from you, which we have placed upon Special Deposit for the object you state. Yours truly, P. A. WILEY, Cashier.

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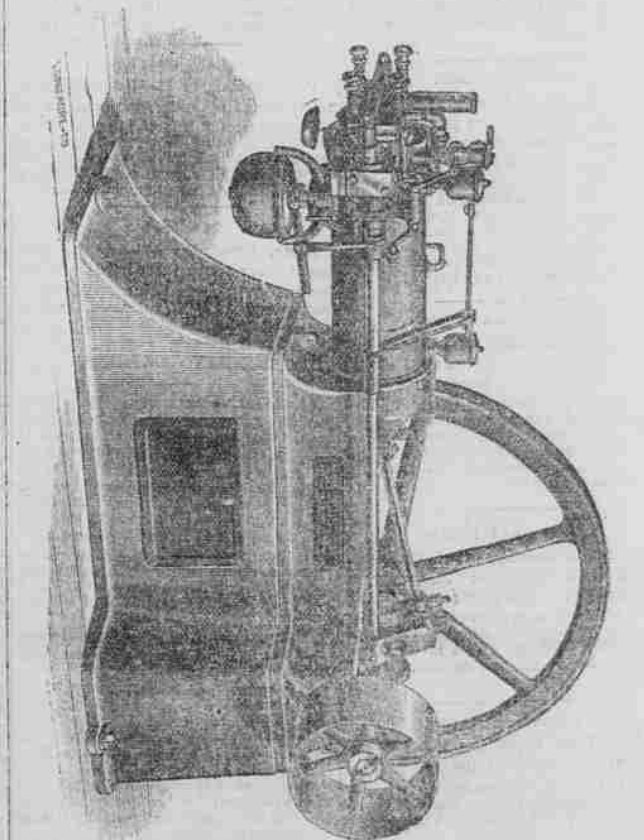
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